(To be completed after Smallpox Surveillance Form 5A)

Smallpox Case Report ID#: Date of report:
Case Information (Note: these data will be entered onto form from computer programs)
Name: Last: First: Middle: SS# Date of Birth : _MM /DD / YYYY. Sex: Male Female Race/ethnicity: Home telephone number : () Contact name/relationship:
Telephone number: () Home address: (street address) City State Zip Information provided by: Case Household member Other/relationship
Clinical Information and Outcome
Maximum fever: Date of maximum fever:/ Date of last fever:/ Date that last scab fell off:/
Type of Smallpox*: Rash (most severe stage): Ordinary types: Discrete lesions Semi -confluent – face only Confluent –face and other site Flat type Hemorrhagic type Modified
Admission to hospital: Yes NoUnknown If yes, date of admission:// Medical record #
Admitted to intensive care: Yes No Numbers of days in ICU Complications (check all that apply): Yes No Unknown Skin secondary bacterial infection: Yes No Unknown Ocular corneal ulcer or keratitis: Yes No Unknown CNS encephalitis: Yes No Unknown Respiratory: Bronchitis: Yes No Unknown Pneumonia: Yes No Unknown Joint/bones: Arthralgia: Yes No Unknown Oseititis: Yes No Unknown Hemorrhagic: Yes No Unknown Other, specify
Smallpox specific therapy (check all that apply): Yes No Unknown Antiviral medication: Cidofovir: Yes No Unknown Other (list): Yes No Unknown Date administered://
Outcome: Survived Date of hospital discharge:/
Laboratory Information
Lab testing for smallpox: Yes No Unknown

Epidemiological Information

(Update if more information available since completion of Smallpox Surveillance Form 5A) Epi-linked to a confirmed or probable case: Yes No Unknown							
Location of exposi	Hospital						
Doctor's office/clinic Other, specify							
Final case status:	inal case status: Confirmed Probable Not smallpox, specify correct diagnosis		1 —				

Smallpox Case Definition and Classification

<u>Clinical Case Definition</u>: An illness with acute onset of fever >101 F followed by a rash characterized by vesicles or firm pustules in the same stage of development without other apparent cause.

Laboratory Criteria for Diagnosis* (to be conducted in Level C or D laboratories only)

- 1. Isolation of smallpox (Variola) virus from a clinical specimen, (Level D laboratory only), or
- 2. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) identification of variola DNA in a clinical specimen, or
- 3. Negative stain Electron microscopy (EM) identification of Variola virus in a clinical specimen (Level D laboratory or approved Level C laboratory)

*Level D laboratories include the CDC and USAMRIID. Initial confirmation of a smallpox outbreak requires testing in a Level D laboratory. Level C laboratories will assist with testing of clinical specimens <u>following</u> initial confirmation of an outbreak by CDC.

Case Classification

Confirmed case = A case that meets the above case definition and is laboratory confirmed

Probable case = A case that meets the clinical case definition that is not laboratory confirmed but has an epidemiological link to another confirmed or probable case.

Suspect case = A case that meets the clinical case definition but is not laboratory confirmed and does not have an epidemiological link to a confirmed or probable case of smallpox, OR a case that has an atypical presentation that is not laboratory confirmed but has an epidemiological link to a confirmed or probable case of smallpox. Atypical presentations of smallpox include a) hemorrhagic and b) flat, velvety lesions not appearing as typical vesicles nor progressing pustules.

*Smallpox Clinical Types

Ordinary type: Raised, pustular lesions with 3 sub-types:
Confluent Confluent rash on face and forearms
Semi-confluent Confluent rash on face, discrete elsewhere

Discrete Areas of normal skin between pustules, even on skin

Modified type Like ordinary type but with an accelerated course

Flat type Pustules remain flat; usually confluent or semi-confluent, usually fatal

Hemorrhagic type: Widespread hemorrhages in skin and mucous membranes

Early With purpuric rash, always fatal

Late With hemorrhage into base pustules, usually fatal